

THE HICKMAN COURIER,
— PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY —
GEORGE WARREN
HICKMAN, : : : KENTUCKY.
Office—Heine Building, Clinton Street.
The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.
George Warren, Editor.
Price of Subscription, \$2.
FRIDAY, : : : AUGUST 8, 1879.

Professional Cards.

W. T. Plummer, M. D.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. Office at Heine's store, near the depot.
Office up stairs over Buchanan's store. me11

Dr. H. C. Buck,
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Hickman and adjoining country. Office at Dr. Callitt's old stand. nov3

Dr. J. N. Outten,
Has Located in Hickman, Ky.
Office in Schum building near depot to the left. me11

FARIS & GOBER,
Physicians and Surgeons,
OFFER their professional services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. Office in Heine's block.
Dr. Faris residence Moulton street, ad door East from Baptist church. jan1-11.

H. A. & R. T. Tyler,
Attorneys at Law,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.
WILL ATTEND TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to their care.
Office—Millet Block. nov-78

C. L. RANDLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Collector, Real Estate Agent,
HICKMAN, KY.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Dr. Randle, Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee. Special attention given to the investigation of land titles, and the purchase and sale of real estate. jan1-11.

W. DIESTELBRINK,
Family Groceries.
N. Family to name all articles, but no trouble to show goods.
Come and see at the corner of Troy and Meade Avenue, East Hickman, Ky. jan25

A. M. DEBOW & CO.,
(At the Old Beany Stand.)

K. DEBOW & CO.,
GROCERIES,
and Confectionaries. Will be pleased to see their old customers, and will both suit them in price and quality. Call and see. "Quick Sale and Small Profit" won't be understood. [Jan1-11]

W. L. MCOUTCHEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
Hickman, Kentucky,
Keeps on hand a general stock of all kinds of Groceries.

GROCERIES,
at lowest cash prices.
July 22-79.

Boot and Shoemakers.
F. SCHROEDER,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

SHOP—North Western corner of Meade and Troy Avenues, East Hickman, Ky. Satisfaction guaranteed. me11

H. F. Fetho,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Ladies and Gents' boots and shoes made to order, and in the latest fashion. Invaluable patches put on, which last longer than when sewed. All I ask is a fair trial. Shop—next door to City Barber Shop. feb7-79.

JOHN G. GRIFFIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Over Holcombe's Drug Store, has just received the latest New York and London fashions. Also, a fine lot of samples of French and American goods. me11

J. W. CORMAN & CO.,
— DEALERS IN —
STOVES & TINWARE.

Headquarters for all kinds of Job Work and Repairing. Good workmen employed, and the best of material used. jyl1

WEIMER'S
Beer and Billard Saloon.
PILSNER, OYSTERS, BOLOGNE SAUSAGE, SARDINES, FRUITS, CANDY, SODA, CIGARS, CRACKERS, etc., specialties. The best of Cigars and Tobacco. nov15-78

WARNER & MEACHAM'S
RESTAURANT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS, ONLY 25c.

Oysters and all kinds of Confectioneries always to be had. 297-78

HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS
HICKMAN, KY.

B. C. Ramage,
DEALER IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.
HAVING received a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine our work.
Orders from the country promptly filled. me11

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879. VOL. XIV. NO. 47.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A GIRL.

Just fair enough to be pretty,
Just gentle enough to be sweet,
Just sunny enough to be witty,
Just dainty enough to be neat.

Just tall enough to be graceful,
Just slight enough to be a fay,
Just dainty enough to be a fairy,
Just merry enough to be gay.

Just tears enough to be tender,
Just gentle enough to be sweet,
Just sunny enough to be witty,
Just dainty enough to be neat.

Just meek enough to be submission,
Just bold enough to be brave,
Just gentle enough to be sweet,
Just sunny enough to be witty.

A tongue that can talk without harming,
Just meek enough to be submission,
Just bold enough to be brave,
Just gentle enough to be sweet.

Generous enough, and kind hearted,
Pure as the angels above,
Oh, from her may I never be parted,
For such is the maiden I love.

A CALL FOR MONEY.

The minds of a great many Democrats in this section are poisoned with what is known as Greenbackism. They want more money; but, as the Democrats think, are not sufficiently grateful as to the quality of that money.

The Greenbackers doctrine is that the value of a \$10 bill is only dependent upon the faith of the Government, and that the Government can make any amount good at par value simply by its word—its authority. The Democratic idea is that for every paper dollar issued there must be a coin dollar in the treasury to redeem the same—gold or silver. The Republican idea is that gold alone is the standard of value.

The Republican idea is that gold has a fixed value all over the world, and that paper money, based on gold, is bound always good and honest money for the people.

The Democratic idea is the same as Republican, except it adds silver as of a substantial value all over the world.

The bondholders and gold men very generally oppose the silver idea now being pressed by the Democrats, on the grounds that silver is of less value than gold, and that hence it would depreciate the present value of paper money.

The Democrats believe if they could have passed their bill for the free coinage of silver—placing silver on equal footing with gold as a debt paying power, the country would have found great relief. They believe if you turn the American silver mines loose and unlimited by favoring to gold coinage that money will become plenty, and that the money will have a value, and a value recognized by the world.

The Democratic idea is confined to no fixed per capita amount of circulation, but we do demand that every paper dollar issued shall have a representative coin dollar in the vaults of the treasury. Mr. Alex. H. Stephens, (and he favors a circulation of \$900,000,000) says:

When a man gets his certificate for silver, if it is for a quarter, a half, or five or ten dollars—(the Warner bill was only for \$10, but I want it down to a quarter, for change, and let those have it who wish it)—when these certificates are issued, and the coin is in the treasury, it is no bill, three out for one, but it is the representative of the coin itself. These certificates would circulate not only in the United States and everywhere, but be good wherever the flag flies and we have commerce. Should this bill pass and our money be put into operation and the silver come from other countries as it is represented it would come, and as I hope it may, we will soon reach that condition of peace and plenty, and I would avoid it from all the mines of all the earth until I get a thousand millions here and a paper currency based on it, a currency equal to any that ever was, and I believe the best.

Mr. Sherman in his speech refers to the panic of 1873. He says Germany, France, Italy, England—all these countries suffered as much or more than we did. What was the real cause of the panic of 1873? He says it was the contraction of silver in Europe. Germany took the lead; the Latin States followed; and it was brought about without the people's understanding or knowing anything of it, and it was followed up in this country, in 1873, about six months before the panic. What was it? From the days of civilization, and from the dawn of the Mosaic history and anterior so far as we get the record, the world has had two standards of value—I mean the civilized world—gold and silver. They have been together running down from the time the cave of Maephah was bought with such an amount of silver. It is known as the bimetallic system—double metals—and have come down to 1873, running along and bearing the proportion from two to fifteen or fifteen and a half. In our country from the beginning it was about sixteen to one—twenty five eight grains of gold was a dollar, 412½ grains of standard silver was a dollar. They were by law declared equal. It was the double standard. It was so until recently, when the money holders of the world craftily in legislation got the silver struck out. At that time, when by the best estimate, there were \$1,000,000,000 of gold money in the world, silver and gold. Four thousand five hundred of these millions were silver. More than one half the money of the world from time immemorial was struck from the roll of debt paying capacity. Here is the fault, in my judgment, of the panic in Europe—Germany, Italy and England—and it succeeded here whenever Congress passed it, and no man can tell now when and where it got through, it

Our System of Taxation.

[From A. H. Stephens' Speech.]
Our people of the United States are burdened with the most unjust and unequal system of taxation of any country with which I am acquainted. The poor pay the taxes. By the poor I mean the people who have to work in some department of life for a livelihood, and do not live upon the interest of their bonds. In this country the laboring class, the men at the anvil, at the plow, at the loom and at the mill, the men engaged in agricultural pursuits, even down to raising the corn, pay the taxes. Why they are not permitted to tax the land, and to have a high tax to use their own fruit or corn to make a little medicine for the use of their families. Why, the poor families in Ireland making their potes are not hunted down like our own people who make their whiskey for family use. I simply want to state that we want reform in the system of taxation. It is now a question between the tax payers and the tax consumers.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

—PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY—
GEORGE WARREN
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Office—Haines Building, Clinton Street,
The Old Newspaper Western Kentucky.
George Warren, Editor.

Price of Subscription, \$2.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879.

The yellow fever scare is rapidly subsiding all over the South.

There has not been a case of the disease in St. Louis for a week.

Maine and California vote the first week in September, and Ohio in October.

It is thought the coming census of the United States will show an increase of ten millions in population.

As far as heard from, the Greenbackers, by the grace of Republican assistance, elected two Representatives.

Under a late law commercial travelers, druggists, &c., are taxed \$200 a year in Texas. Payment must be made in advance for the entire year.

Checked by their success the two past harvests farmers are following land preparatory to putting in the big wheat crop ever seen in this State.

A dispatch from Rome, Italy, says that port has quarantined against vessels coming from the United States on account of yellow fever. Wonder if Ireland would quarantine against Memphis?

The latest advices are that Grant will come home about the last of this month, and that he has abandoned his intended visit to Australia. His presence here may possibly enervate the Grant boom somewhat.

The question of issuing \$30,000 bonds to secure the location of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Bowling Green, was voted upon by the citizens of that city on Saturday, the 26th ult., and resulted in a vote of 352 for the tax and 69 against it.

The Greenbackers in Ohio are standing their ticket in large numbers, and taking the advice of Peter Cooper and other prominent Greenback leaders, will vote for Gen. Tom Loring, feeling satisfied that it is better to do this than to throw away their votes and permit the Republicans to retain their power.

The Ohio campaign is beginning to warm up. It will be one of the liveliest contests that State has ever enjoyed. The old fires of Democracy will be lighted on all the hills, tops, and the Miami Valley will be alive with enthusiastic hosts of the untried.

The prominent issues in the contest are the reorganization of silver, free elections, and Hayes' usurpation.

During the past two Democratic administrations in New York State the expenses of the State have been reduced from \$15,000,000 to the amount required by the Republican administration to run the State Government—\$7,657,103 for the present year. The same system of retrenchment and economy is observable wherever the Democratic party has been in power in the States.

Some Memphis negroes, preferring to stay in the city during the yellow fever time, got their backs up when requested to go to the camps provided for them outside of the city and here sent to the country a most terrible account of "persecution," etc., in which they have been subjected. The provision made for the poor in the camps is ample, and, of course, the stories of "persecution" are fraudulent.

Since the removal of the duty, quinine has advanced from \$3.40 per ounce to \$3.65—indicating of a still further advance. This has been caused by the duty being taken off the quinine and not off the bark. Through this home manufacturers have been compelled to suspend operations and Eastern capitalists have taken advantage of the situation, made contracts for the purchase of all the quinine to be manufactured in France in the next six months.

Merch has been written about the failure of crops in England on account of severe and untimely rains. The latest advices show that the picture has not been drawn in colors too dark. The greatest depression prevails in the agricultural districts, and the gloomy outlook is everywhere regarded as a national calamity. It is attributed to unfavorable weather at planting time, and too much rain during the summer. Great storms have swept over the country with ruinous effect.

New York will have an election of unusual importance this fall. Beside State officers, the entire legislature is to be elected, and they will select a governor to Senator Kerns in 1881.

At the last presidential election the total vote cast in the State was 1,016,000, and the Democratic candidate obtained a plurality of 227,000. In 1878 the entire vote cast was \$25,000, and the Republican candidate got a plurality of 25,000. From these figures it would seem that the Democratic ticket is certain to be elected, if a full vote is cast.

KENTUCKY'S BOOM.

Blackburn's Majority 20,000 to 10,000.

Reported Gain Some Members, and the Greenbackers slip in Two—No New Constitution Wanted.

The returns for the State election, Monday, are so meagre that it is impossible to figure anything like accurately as to the majorities. Blackburn's majority is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. Our own conclusion is, that it will not exceed 20,000—which is a large fall-off from the usual majority. Blackburn, however, outruns the regular State ticket.

The vote of the State is very small—not more than two thirds of a full vote.

In the last Legislature the Democrats had 114 members; now they will have about 100—a loss of 14. Of these, the Greenbackers get two. In the counties where the Republicans have gained members of the Legislature, our information is, it was occasioned by the running of Greenback candidates, who took enough votes off the Democratic candidates to elect the Republicans.

In truth, the Republicans have not increased in voting strength.

The Constitutional Convention is defeated. It probably carried a majority of the votes cast, but the constitution requires the call to be approved by a majority of the qualified voters in the State. The proposition was generally opposed, privately, by the politicians and office mongers, because it robbed commitment from them on questions they want to avoid, or are afraid of. A large number of citizens opposed it on the ground that they couldn't definitely know what changes would be made.

Fulton County Vote—Official.
Governor—Blackburn, 655; Evans, 31; Cook, 94.

Senator—Henry George, 430; Watson, 255.

Representative—Vaughn, 457; Webster, 112; Arnold, 67; Drew, 54; Galbraith, 7; County Attorney—Kingman, 473; Cowgill, 208. Kingman's majority 155.

State Senator.
Henry George—Graves county 1,250; Fulton county 430; Hickman county 749.

Watson—Graves county, 1,331; Fulton county 253; Hickman county 701.

Representative.
George—Graves county, 1,331; Fulton county 253; Hickman county 701.

HICKMAN COUNTY VOTE.
George, 749; Watson, 701.

Vaughn, 1,035; Arnold 333; Drew, 103; Galbraith 22; Webster 47.

For Home Greenbackers Only.

It is safe to say that ninety-nine per cent. of the Greenback vote cast in the election on last Monday were cast by men who heretofore have been voting the Democratic ticket. It is plain to see now that their vote had no other effect than to reduce the Democratic majority. If, therefore, they could have succeeded in carrying a few thousand more votes in this State they would simply have succeeded in delivering Kentucky over to the Republicans. There is, and was, under existing facts, no other result possible. Hence, to the Greenbacker who professes the success of the Republican party to that of the Democratic party, his ratio is having the desired effect, but how is it with the Greenbacker who honestly prefers Democratic to Republican success? We know that nearly all the Greenback vote of this section are of the latter class, and we believe they are equally honest in their convictions, and as such entitled to just respect. Hence, we rely upon their honesty of conviction, now that their vote is plainly demonstrable to be cast in the interest of the Republican party, to draw from this little by-play.

The whole truth is, that most of the Greenbackers in this section misunderstand the purpose of the Democratic party on the money question. The Democracy (a great majority of it) heartily endorse and are working with all their might and main to accomplish much of the object sought for and argued by the Greenbackers; but, at the same time, the Democracy is entirely averse to what is known as the fiat money idea, or to an undue inflation of the money market by a gold or silver basis. There is much of claptrap argument that can be brought forward, for and against, but the record of the Democratic party on the money question justifies the conclusion that it is the only power which stands the ghost of a chance to accomplish any part of the Greenback programme. We think this can be proven satisfactorily to any one's mind who is willing to read and listen fairly. Why, then, will the voter jump from the good old Democratic ship into this little Greenback canoe? We beg those of our Greenback friends, now that they have had their little August diversion, to look fairly at the situation and as honest men choose between the Republican and Democratic parties.

SOUTHERN COTTON FACTORIES.

The August (Ga.) cotton factory, on June 14th, paid its stockholders a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year, besides reducing its bonded debt \$10,000.

During that year it consumed 1,918 bales of cotton, produced 14,769,782 yards of goods, and employed 668 hands, whose wages aggregated \$155,920 for the year. Well managed cotton factories pay better in the country than elsewhere, and the cotton in the North, to which it must be shipped. Official figures demonstrate this, and Georgia enterprise leads in taking advantage of it.

PRESIDENTIAL ARITHMETIC.

A good many zealous Republicans affect to believe, and perhaps, really think, that with Grant for a candidate, and troops at the polls, and with plenty of supervisors and deputy marshals, they can surely carry the next Presidential election. Have these sanguine statesmen taken a fair look at the figures? Let them ponder their lessons, and gather wisdom from the same.

A majority of the electoral votes is 183. The class to whom we refer, and indeed all kinds of Republicans, admit that their candidate, who ever he may be, will not receive a single electoral vote in the Southern States, and that his whole reliance must be upon the North.

The Northern States which went for Hayes in 1876 cast 166 votes. This number is 19 short of a majority.

Four Northern States went to Tilden—New York with 35 votes, Connecticut with 6, New Jersey with 9, and Indiana with 15—making an aggregate of 65. Let us for the sake of calculation, concede that Grant would carry all the Northern States that Hayes did not win, and where is he to make up the deficiency of 91 votes? It will be remembered that the whole South is conceded to the Democratic candidate. And upon the theory that Grant would carry all the Hayes States, he must get the used 19 votes from the four States that went for Tilden. Where will he find them? Indiana is as sure to go for the Democratic nominee in 1880 as is Kentucky. Connecticut may vote for the Republicans, and there is a bare possibility that New Jersey might go in the same direction, though there is far less probability that these two States should take that course than there is that Oregon, California and Nevada should throw their twelve votes for the Democratic candidate. But to give Grant, the fifteen votes of Connecticut and New Jersey, and he would still lack four of a majority. Of course if Grant could secure all the Northern States that went for Hayes, and then add to them the 35 votes of New York, he would be elected. The result would give a total of 291 votes. But if we were to carry New York and all the Northern Hayes States except Ohio, the loss of its 22 votes would reduce his total to 179, which would be six short of a majority.

Our Bureau of Agriculture.

The Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture consists of a monthly statement of crop statistics and reports of the counties in the State. For instance, the August report will appear sometime in September, and is made up from personal correspondents in the different counties. This Bureau was established nominally in the interest of the farmers, and if it is of any value to agriculture, we not only think it should be continued, but it should be enlarged and improved. But if it is entirely useless and of no benefit to the farmer, why not stop it at its expense? For our part, we may not properly appreciate its importance or utility, but it does look, read and sound to us like an altogether useless concern. We have talked to quite a number of our most intelligent farmers—some of them didn't even know of the existence of the Kentucky "Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics;" others of them had seen an occasional monthly report in some newspaper, and never a one yet acknowledged to have received in any shape any benefit therefrom. We think it safe to say that the Bureau does not reach one farmer in every one hundred. If this is true—and if there is no sensible way of improving it—the whole thing should be abolished by the Legislature as a useless expenditure of the people's money. If any of our farming people will speak up and point out its benefits, we shall gladly recall this opinion.

John Baker was elected Representative from Graves county by 500 over the Republican, and 1005 over the Independent.

EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.—Hon. Henry George, the senator elect from this District, complimented his worthy opponent, Dr. Watson, by carrying his (Watson's) home county by 48 votes; and Watson returns the compliment by carrying his (George's) home county by 65. Is it a fact that these gentlemen run best where least known? Answer solicited.

Few people are aware that the proud boast of Englishmen that the sun never sets on the British empire is equally applicable to the United States. Instead of being the western limits of the Union, San Francisco, is only about midway between the farthest Aleutian Isle, acquired by our purchase of Alaska, and Eastport, Me. Our territory extends through 197 degrees of longitude, or 17 degrees more than half way round the globe. The Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, in commenting on this fact, says: "When the sun is giving its good night kiss to our westernmost isle, on the confines of Behring's sea, it is already flooding the fields and forests of Maine with its morning light, and in the eastern part of that State is more than an hour high. At the moment when the Aleutian fishermen, warned by the approaching shades of night, is pulling his canoe toward the shore, the wood chopper of Maine is beginning to make the forest echo with the stirring music of his axe."

The Southern cities and towns are quarantining against New Orleans.

A RIVER OF FIRE.

The Town of Volcano, Wood County, W. Va., Destroyed by an Eruption of Fire.

The Streets Filled with Burning Oil.

WHEELING, Aug. 4.—A special to the Intelligencer says the town of Volcano was destroyed by a coal loss. The fire originated in the store building of Thompson & Barnes. It was discovered about 4 o'clock. The flames spread rapidly, and reaching some oil tanks, they caught fire and burst, the burning oil running through the streets, setting fire to everything on either side of the streets through which it passed, transforming streets into a lake of fire.

There were six hundred barrels of heavy oil burned, ten stores, the post-office, railroad depot and telegraph office, hotel Walking Beam printing of ice, and dwelling-houses, the West Virginia Transportation office, School boiler-works, one pumping station and several other small buildings. Everything is a total loss. Almost the entire contents of the stores and dwellings were consumed, the flames spreading in all directions, and lighting up the night.

The following companies were burned districts: The Citizens' Savings and Loan Company, of Philadelphia, \$1,900; Jefferson Insurance Company, of Steubenville, Ohio, \$1,000; Ohio Insurance Company, of Wheeling, \$1,500; Westchester Insurance Company, of New York, \$2,000; Niagara, of New York, \$2,000.

Thompson & Barnes insured in the Franklin of Wheeling, \$1,000, and German, of Wheeling, \$1,000.

Franklin & Smith insured in the Franklin of Wheeling, \$1,000; American, Cincinnati, \$1,000; American Union, London, \$1,000; Niagara, of N. Y., \$3,000; Jefferson, of Steubenville, \$1,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, \$1,000.

The Old Fellows are insured in the Franklin of Wheeling \$500, and the German, of Wheeling, \$500.

The fire is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. There were two attempts made a short time ago to burn the town, and since the night watchmen have been put on duty, and had just gone off duty when the fire was discovered. Some few nights since, a traveler at the hotel woke up about 2 o'clock in the night, and hearing a noise and the voices of men talking, got up and went to the window and could distinguish two men and heard out of them say, "Let us burn the damned town."

He went down stairs and aroused the hotel people, but nothing could be found of the villains who were going to do this damnable act. It is more than probable that the guilty parties will be found.

The Hog Ordinance That.

Some weeks ago a lot of pigs belonging to Mr. Beckford, a farmer, lived outside the city limits, and into town and were impounded and sold to Mr. Linn. Mr. Beckford, the master before the Board, had not got a writ of delivery, and Mr. Linn took possession of his hogs. Mr. Beckford took the case to the Circuit Court, and on Monday Judge Robertson delivered judgment under the purchase from the city of Paducah Linn had a valid title to the hogs and gave judgment against Beckford for the return of the hogs or their value (\$10) and costs. So far as the case has gone this settles the hog or ordinance business, and citizens of the county who wish to have their hogs run at large should employ a lawyer to prevent their straying within our corporate limits.—Paducah News.

The Mistake of Sarah.

Old Aunt Sarah Fields, of Kentucky, allowed that she would die, be buried, and rise again on the third day for the benefit of her race. Everything went on as she had expected, and she had been buried, and there the miracle struck, right at the most interesting stage of the performance. She did not rise.

Kentucky Democratic Platform.

First—The Democracy of Kentucky, in convention assembled, reaffirm their attachment to the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States as the best guarantee for the liberties of the people and their prosperity and happiness.

Second—They rejoice in the fact that it is in their power to recognize that the States are restored to their political autonomy.

Third—They thereby record their solemn protest against a policy of expediency and compromise, and they declare that while in the interest of the people, they will not support any measure which would be a precedent for the future.

Fourth—They record their protest against the usurpation of the powers of government, their congratulations to the people of the country at large that a popular will, exercised at the polls, has secured the supremacy of a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and their expression of our views, we resolve that we have viewed with intense interest the issue between the Congress of the United States and the President, and contemplate with unforgotten anxiety and commendation the unprecedented attitude assumed by the Executive in his message rejecting the supplies tendered him by the people for the support of their army, upon the wholehearted condition that the military force should be used at their discretion.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the position taken by our Senators and Representatives in Congress in opposing the appropriation of the money for the demand for redress of grievances by the repeal of existing laws which tolerate the presence of corrupt and unscrupulous persons in the administration of the Government, their congratulations to the people of the country at large that a popular will, exercised at the polls, has secured the supremacy of a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and their expression of our views, we resolve that we have viewed with intense interest the issue between the Congress of the United States and the President, and contemplate with unforgotten anxiety and commendation the unprecedented attitude assumed by the Executive in his message rejecting the supplies tendered him by the people for the support of their army, upon the wholehearted condition that the military force should be used at their discretion.

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